

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"PRESENT WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPLENDID THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

VOL. XIV.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1830.

No. 11.

CONDITIONS.

"The Adams Sentinel" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

PARTING.

How painful the hour that compels us to part With the friends that we cherish, as gems of the heart!

But ah! more severe when the parting is told With a voice unimpassion'd, an aspect that's cold;

When the sigh meets no sigh from an answering breast,

When the hand pressing warmly vainly sues to be prest,

For then 'tis not absence alone we deplore,

But friendship decayed and affection no more.

From the friends that we love when we wander alone,

Our thoughts unexpressed, and our feelings unknown,

Whilst hope strives in vain through futurity's gloom

To deserv one bright moment in seasons to come,

But then if a sigh were but heav'd from the breast,

If the hand pressing warm in requital be prest,

Some soft recollections will still be in store,

Though in parting we feel we may never meet more.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Blackwood's Magazine for November contains a narrative of so extraordinary a character, that although we have nothing but our own doubts to allege against its credibility, we know not how to place an implicit reliance upon its statements.—The story is told in a letter from Mr. William Mitchell, a Scotch settler at the Cape of Good Hope to the *Ettrick Shepherd*, and bearing the date of October 1, 1826. It is too long to be inserted entire, and we shall therefore publish it in an abridged form, for the amusement of our readers.

Mr. Mitchell had with him at the settlement a youthful wife, (whose marriage to him at Beattock, in Scotland, he calls to the recollection of his friend,) and one son, named William. At the time William was eleven months old, their little settlement at Vander Creek was invaded at night by a tribe of those baboons called ourang-outangs, pongos or wild men of the woods. In driving off the predators, a youngling, belonging to the monsters, was killed; and two mornings afterwards, an ourang-outang who had concealed himself in the garden, carried off the child William, swam across the Keys river, and reached the woods in safety with the infant, notwithstanding an instant pursuit. About three months afterwards, Mr. Mitchell's wife was missing, and suspicion fell strongly on one of the native chiefs who had made an offer to purchase her, according to the African custom. Lieut. M'Kenzie with three companies of the 72d, was sent to assist in inflicting summary vengeance upon the supposed despoiler, when a Kaffre servant of one of the settlers stopped the expedition by informing Mr. Mitchell he had seen his wife carried across the river by a band of pongos (ourang-outangs) but he had until then kept it a secret, for fear of giving him distress, as they were too far gone for pursuit when he beheld them. He said they had her bound, and were carrying her gently in their arms, but she was either dead or in a swoon, for she was not crying, and her long hair was hanging down.

Two years passed without any tidings of Agnes or her child. About the beginning of 1828, intelligence

reached the settlement that two women who had been on the mountains of Nourouwelt (in the interior of the country) gathering fruits, had seen a pongo and a white boy together. A force was immediately got in readiness, and after a week's journey the party reached the secluded district in question.—There they learnt from the natives that a whole colony of pongos had taken possession of their country, and the belief was that they would soon be masters of it all; for the Great Spirit had sent them a queen from the country beyond the sun, who taught them to do every thing like other people. The expedition being strongly reinforced by the natives, the body of pongos was completely surrounded. At the word of command, the monsters flew to arms, forming a close circle round their camp and queen, the strongest of the males being placed outwards, the females inwards, all armed alike, and all having the same demure and melancholy faces.

Mr. Mitchell ascended a cliff overlooking the encampment, in order to ascertain if his wife were really there, and called her name several times.

In about five minutes the whole circle of brutal warriors flung away their arms and retired backwards, leaving an open space for him to approach their queen—his Agnes. She was standing ready to receive him, with little William in her right hand, and a chubby daughter in the left, about two years old. The two children looked healthy and beautiful, and wore fur aprons; they were so frightened that they took shelter with their friends the pongos.

Mrs. Mitchell told her husband that it behooved her to part with her protectors on good terms; and after distributing all her store of fruits, herbs, and roots, equally amongst them, in a speech accompanied with violent motions and contortions, made her subjects understand that she was about to leave them. Great lamentations followed, many of the pongos at the same time laying her and her children's hands upon their heads. Agnes and her children were, however, carried off in safety, although a large body of the tallest pongos followed the steps of the party for three days; and on each day some were deputed to see that she was not being injured.

But the wife's narrative is the most extraordinary part of the story. According to her statement, the creatures' motives for stealing and detaining her, appear to have been as follows:—These animals remain always in distinct tribes, and are perfectly subordinate to a chief or ruler, and his secondary chiefs. For their expedition to rob the gardens, they had brought their sovereign's sole heir along with them, as they never leave any of the royal family behind them, for fear of a surprise. It was this royal cub which was killed, and the queen, his mother, having been inconsolable for the loss of her darling, the old monarch had set out by night, to try if possible to recover it; on not finding it, he seized on the boy in its place, carried him home in safety to his queen, and gave her him to nurse. She positively did nurse him at her breast for three months, and never child thrice better than he did.—By that time he was beginning to walk and aim at speech, by imitating every voice he heard, whether of beast or bird; and it had struck the monsters as a great loss, that they had no means of teaching their young sovereign to speak, at which art he seemed so apt. This led to the scheme of stealing his own mother to be his instructor, which they effected in the most masterly style, binding and gagging her in her own house, and carrying her from a populous hamlet in the fair forenoon, without having been discovered. Their expertise and the rapidity of their motions, Agnes described as inconceivable by those who had never witnessed them. They showed every sort of tenderness and kindness by the way, proferring her plenty of fruit and water; but she gave herself totally up to despair till she was introduced to her own little William, gamboling away among his brutal companions, for many of whom he had conceived a great affection.

Agnes immediately took her boy under her tuition, and was soon given to understand that her will was to be the sole ruler of the community; and all the while that they detained her, they never forced her in any wise to take her home again. Her little daughter was born six months and six days after her abstraction. She spoke highly of the pongos, of their docility, generally, and of their attachment to their mates and

young ones, and of their irresistible strength. She conceived them, however, to have been a tribe greatly superior to all others of the race, for she never could regard them in any other light than as dumb human creatures.—

Mr. M. confesses that he had the same sort of feeling while in their settlement, for many of the young females in particular were much comelier than many negro savages which he had seen, and they laughed, smiled, and cried very much like human creatures. They would make the most docile, powerful, and affectionate of all slaves; but they come very soon to their growth, and are but shortlived, in that way approximating to the rest of the brute creation. They live entirely on fruits, roots, and vegetables, and taste no animal food whatever.

The writer concludes this interesting letter, by intimating his intention of emigrating to New South Wales, as soon as he can dispose of his stock at the settlement, as he has a feeling that no part of his family are safe on any part of the Coast of Africa.

The following curious occurrence is mentioned in the *Journal de l'Isere*:—A short time ago a hunter who was out sporting on the banks of the lake of Wallenstad, in Switzerland, discovered the nest of one of those destructive birds the Lammergeyer, a species of vulture. He shot the male, and made his way along a narrow projection of the rock, with a view of taking the young birds. He had raised his arm, and put his hand into the nest, when the female hovering over his head unperceived by him, pounced down upon him, fixed her talons in his arm, and her beak in his side. The sportsman, whom the slightest movement must have precipitated to the bottom of the rock, with that coolness and self-possession so peculiar to the mountaineer of that country, notwithstanding the pain he suffered, remained unmoved. Having his fowling piece in his left hand, he placed it against the face of the rock, pointed to the breast of the bird, and with his toe, as they always go barefooted, the better to enable them to hold and climb the rocks, he touched the trigger, and the piece went off and killed his enemy on the nest. Had the bird been anywhere else, it must have dragged him down along with it. He procured assistance from the auberge (or inn) hard by, and brought the two birds as trophies of his valor, away with him. Some of these birds have been known to measure 17 feet from tip to tip of the wings, and are only equalled in size by the Condor of S. America.

Anecdote.—Colonel (the late General) Kemiss, of the 40th regiment, was remarkable for the studied pomposity of his diction. One day observing that one of the men in the ranks had a particular dirty face, which appeared not to have been washed for a twelve-month, he was exceedingly indignant at so gross a violation of military propriety. "Take him," said he to the Corporal, who was an Irishman, "Take this man, and lave (wash) him in the water of Guadiana." After some time the Corporal returned. "What have you done with the man I sent with you?" inquired the Colonel. Up flew the Corporal's right hand across the peak of his cap, "Sure an't plaise y'r honor, and didn't y'r honor tell me to lave him in the river? and sure enough I left him in the river, and there he is now, according to y'r honor's orders." The by-standers, and even the Colonel himself, could hardly repress a smile at the facetious mistake of the honest Corporal, who looked innocence itself, and wondered what there could be to laugh at.

From the *Pawtucket R. I. Chronicle*.

Yankee Enterprise.—The inhabitants of New England are proverbial for untiring and successful enterprise. They are frightened at no rival—stopped by no obstacle—subdued by no competition. Wherever interest calls them, upon land or water, under a zone torrid or frozen, there do they go with a determination to be successful, if success be possible. Nor is the spirit which influenced them crushed at a failure—it may be bent, but it is not broken; if unsuccessful, they look for a census, and try it again, adding perseverance to the attempt.

What people are the most often to be met with on the fishing ground: The Yankees. What people in the Pacific, in pursuit of oil, or fur? The Yankees. Who is he, who barter's lumber and o-

nions with the West Indian, beads and red cloth with the Otahitian, rank oil

with the Hollander, corn with the Greek, rum, tobacco, snuff, and cast iron muskets with the Africans, cotton with the English and French, pickled fish with the Russians and Danes, flour with the South Americans, opium with the Chinese, and dry knocks with the Algerine? Why, the yankee. If a freight is to be carried from one foreign port to another, who takes it for a farthing less in a pound than any other man? Why Jonathan is there, his coat is off, he is ready for a job, and his ship for a freight, so he whisks it up and is off, before the Frenchman can make a bow to the shipper, or John Bull finish his roast beef. He is everywhere if a prospect of gain opens that way, and a few days of hard labor is no task for him, if money is to be found at the close.

"What long legged brig is that?" said the captain of an English merchantman, who was entering the port of Leghorn, as he peeped over the taffrail and beheld a vessel which hove in sight some twelve hours before, now close on board of him. "I don't know," replied the mate, "but the fellow must be crazy—who'd ever think of putting cloth on toothpick spars with this breeze—studding sails fore and aft!" "What brig is that?" shouted the captain thro' his speaking trumpet. "Ten Sisters of Dennis, Shubo Nickerson master."

"Where the deuce is Dennis?" "Oh, down east."

"What cargo?" "Lumber and stone ware."

"Now who but an infernal Yankee would think of bringing

stone ware to Leghorn?" muttered the captain as he threw down his trumpet.

And sure enough, who but a yankee would think of it.

Yet these eastern vessels poke their bowsprits into almost every port in the known world

with an outward cargo that cost them

nothing but the demolition of their own

forests, and a freight home that builds

towns and cities where those forests

grew. With truth they may be called

the most enterprising portion of a most

enterprising people. The state of

Maine has, for the last fifteen years,

carried on a trade with the Spanish

West India Islands, to a greater extent

than any nation in the world; and during

the first five years, exchanged a

cargo of lumber for a cargo of molasses

without the aid of a single dollar in

cash. They have crossed every ocean

—traversed every sea—visited every

people in search of a market. And during

the war, their sailors were the best

that could be found in the American

navy. Educated in the school which

is taught upon the Banks of Newfoundland,

where the first lesson taught is to

learn to fish three months without

knowing the value of a dry jacket, they

were appalled by no danger, subdued

by no hardship, intimidated by no foe,

and after seeing many a brush on the

Atlantic, they took "their land tacks

on board," crossed the country to the

lakes, gave Perry and McDonough a

lift, and then they returned to their

homes again to peddle lumber and fish,

and become wealthy.

Long Beards.—The longest beard

recorded in history, was that of John

Mayor, painter to the Emperor

Charles V. Though he was a tall man,

it is said that his beard was of such a

length, that he could tread upon it.

He was very vain of his beard, and usually fastened it with a ribbon to his

button-hole; and sometimes he would

anic it by command of the Emperor,

who took a great pleasure in seeing the

wind blow it in the face of his courtiers.

Wilmingtow, N. C. Dec. 22.

A negro woman, the property of

Mr. Ann Smith of this place, was burn-

ed to death on Friday night last. The

circumstances of the case are such as

to lead some of our physicians to the

opinion that this was a case of spontane-

ous combustion, the woman having for a

length of time been in the habit of in-

temperance. She was in her senses

when the Doctor was called in, and

persisted in saying she was not on fire,

but that she felt a dreadful burning at

the bottom of her stomach, and

begged for something to relieve the

pain. We understand that she was so

badly burnt that her intestines fell out

before she died.

The Army.—It appears, from the offi-

cial report of Gen. Macomb to the Sec-

retary of War, that the numerical

force of the army, under its present or-

ganization, is as follows:—1 Major

We observe the following effusion going the rounds of the newspapers, as it has annually done, since 1825, about the season just preceding the New Year. It is a feeling and beautiful article, and to the various interrogations about the author, we answer that it is the production of G. A. GAMAL, Esq. of New York, and was written some few years ago, for the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

PENN. INQ.

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

WRITTEN ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER.
Be composed every toil, and each turbulent motion.

That encircles the heart in life's treacherous snare;
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion,
Undisturb'd by regrets—unencumber'd with cares.

How cheerless the late blooming face of creation!

Weary time seems to pause in his rapid career,

And fatigued with the work of his own desolation,

Looks behind with a smile on the grave of the year!

Hark! the wind whistles rudely—the shadows are closing;
That enwrap his broad path in the mantle of night;

While pleasure's gay sons are in quiet repose;

Undismay'd at the wrecks that have numbered his flight.

From yon temple where fashion's bright tapers are lighted,

Her votaries in crowds, deck'd with garlands appear;

And (as yet their warm hopes by no spectres affrighted)

Assemble to dance—round the grave of the year.

Oh! I hate the stale cup which the idlers have tasted—

When I think on the ills of life's comfortless day;

How the flow'rs of my childhood their verdure have wasted,

And the friends of my youth have been stolen away.

They think not how fruitless the warmest endeavor,

To recall the kind moments, neglected when near—

When the hours that oblivion has cancell'd forever,

Are inter'd by her hand—in the grave of the year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection,

What throngs have relinquish'd life's perishing breath!

How many have shed their last tear of dejection,

And closed the dim eye in the darkness of death!

How many have sudden their pilgrimage ended

Beneath the lone pall that envelopes their bier;

Or to death's lonesome valley have gently descended,

And made their cold beds with the grave of the year.

'Tis the year that so late, its new beauties disclosing,

Rose bright on the happy, the careless and gay,

Who now on their pillows of dust are reposing.

Where the sod presses damp on their bosoms of clay.

Then talk not of bliss while her smile is expiring.

Disappointment still drowns it in misery's tear;

Reflect and be wise—for the day is retiring,

And to-morrow will dawn on the grave of the year.

Yet awhile—and no seasons around us will flourish,

But silence for each her dark mansion prepare;

Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,

Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek of despair.

But the eye shall with lustre unfading be brighten'd

When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient sphere;

By the sunbeams of splendor immortal enlighten'd.

Which no more shall go down on the grave of a year.

From the Philanthropist and Investigator, &c.

"DON'T BREAK IT JOSE."

Said the fond mother, as she gave her darling boy the looking glass.—Little Jos-e, as his mother called him, notwithstanding he had toys enough to satisfy any reasonable child, one day took it into his head that he should be quite happy if he could have the looking-glass added to the number. "The looking-glass," said his mother, "why, child, who ever heard of such a thing?" Jos-e straightway began to be importunate. "ma, ma, I want the glass—give me the glass." "Poh, poh," said his mother, "do you think I am going to give you the looking glass? You may break it, and cut your fingers with it, and then we should have to send for the doctor!" I shan't break it, ma, I won't cut my fingers: let me have it," and then he laid hold of his mother's gown in good earnest. After being dragged across the room a few times, Jos-e began to cry; and his mother's patience being quite exhausted, she shook him off, saying, "Joe, you shan't have the looking glass, there! now go about your business." This would have been a

death blow to Joe's hopes, if he had not endured such trials before, and come off conqueror. He was not, therefore, disheartened. He laid himself right down upon the floor, and began to roar as if he would raise the neighbors.

Hereupon, his mother's wrath was kindled; she called Joe a naughty boy, and threatened to tell his father of him, and he would take a stick to him, and shut him up in the dark hole. At this Joe took a pitch one note higher, (as we musicians say,) and trilled away a most lamentable solo. His mother, who had no ear for music, became alarmed. She feared he would burst a blood vessel, or die with rage, and just at this moment sundry stories of such accidents flitted across her mind with fearful reality. Joe's lungs held out wonderfully, and after every bar's rest, he raised his voice a semi-tone, until he screamed terrific, in the space above.—

What was to be done? Half crazy with noise and apprehension, she attempted to pacify little Jos-e by offering him the pincushion, the story book, the little tea-set—but all would not do, his heart was set upon the looking glass, and he would cry his eyes out if he could not have it. At last his afflicted mother yielded. She took down the looking glass and gave it to him, saying, "here, I declare you are the heat all—take it an' you will, but don't you break it, Jos-e." Now the reader may be curious to know what became of Jos-e and the looking glass. It is no matter. I suppose he broke it, and cut his fingers into the bargain; but I wish to turn his attention to the mother, rather than to the child. In the first place, she was faulty in not refusing to grant Joe's request in the beginning.—

In the second place she was faulty in endeavoring to terrify him by the doctor and the dark hole. And in the third place she was wicked in telling him a downright falsehood. Many mothers, and fathers too, who would not tell a lie, for their right hands, are guilty of such conduct, almost every day, in their intercourse with their children. No wonder that so many children grow up to lie and steal and go to the house of correction and the State prison. Take a tenant of the State prison and go back to his early history, and, ten to one, his mother gave him the looking glass to play with. Lying is one of the crying sins of the times. It is one of those sins which rests with tremendous weight upon the heads of parents. Look at the merchant determined to amass a fortune, at all hazards, count up the lies he will tell in order to secure an advantageous bargain. I dare say his father when he was a child, never subdued his temper, and his mother gave him the looking glass to play with, because nothing else, (except a sound whipping,) would pacify him. See the politician who does not scruple to circulate the most barefaced falsehoods, in order to secure the election of his favorite candidate, not however without the hope of reward. I mistrust that his mother gave him the looking glass to play with.—

If our country is well nigh ruined by lying politicians, and lying traders, and lying lawyers, and lying teachers, let the mothers look to it. They bear, strange as the doctrine may seem, the ark of our liberties, and if they refuse to apply the rod, and give looking-glasses to their children a little longer, we shall all go into captivity.

Mothers, be firm—be jealous of the new doctrine that the rod is unnecessary. If Solomon's maxim be true once, it is true now. Our race is not so much improved—our children, (little cherubs, as we call them,) are not such angelic creatures, the spirit of selfishness and insubordination is in them still. If you would make your children good children, keep them in subjection; if you wish them to be honest men and virtuous women, do not teach them to lie; if you would save the nation, do not give them looking glasses to play with.

Gettysburg, Nov. 10.

—
A German physician observed that the greatest part of deaths took place in the morning from five to ten o'clock. Those deaths which happen in the afternoon are to these as forty is to sixty, and take place at three, seven, or nine o'clock. The lesser number of men die at six, nine, or eleven o'clock in the morning, and at one and six in the afternoon, and at twelve at night.

A French paper, (le Constitutionnel,) states the manufacturers of Elbeus and Louviers have discovered and adopted a mode of preparing woollen cloths without oil, or any description of grease—thus rendering the manufacture more cleanly, wholesome, and economical. The Constitutionnel adds, that the cloth prepared according to this new process, is as soft, and in every respect as good as upon the old system.

It is stated in the Harrisburg Reporter, that "Governor Shulze, on the last day of his administration, pardoned Phuont, the famous bank robber, who broke the western penitentiary, and was at large when he was pardoned." This would have been a

TAVERNS STAND FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, on accomodating terms, THAT WELL KNOWN

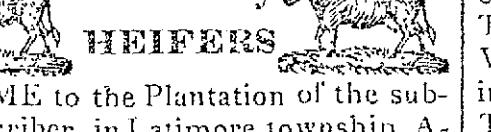
TAVERNS STAND, on the York Turnpike, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, now occupied by Wm. King; with about 15 Acres of Land attached to it. The buildings and Stabling are in good order. There is also a Waggon-maker's Shop on the property. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN SLENTZ.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARGARET LOCKHART, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th of January next; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LOCKHART, Es'r.
Dec. 22.



CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Latimore township, Adams county, near Deardorff's mill, in the beginning of October last. The one is Red, with a white face and some white spots. The other is a Brindle, with a white spot on the head.

The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL HOLLINGER.
Dec. 29.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

HENRY SCOTT.
Dec. 29.

JOHN N. STARR,
Cabinet-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the house formerly occupied by John Hersh, Jr. Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of the most Fashionable and Durable

FURNITURE,

which he will warrant superior to any offered in the place—all of which he will sell as low, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had at any other shop in town.

He will also attend to the making of

COINS;

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Nov. 10.

DOCTOR H. SMYSER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints & Dye-Stuffs, and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.

He has also obtained the agency for sale of

BOOKS & STATIONARY

and will keep always on hands School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.

DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.

Gettysburg, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

A Salve for Inflamed Eyes; A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.

PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly executed at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of January next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Myers, George Slagle and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected, two 1/2 story Log

Dwelling-houses, a bank Barn, part stone and part log, and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Bittinger.

The above Property is to be sold subject to the claim of Wm Young and Wife, on a recognizance, for the Interest accrued and accruing; and also subject to the claims of the Heirs of Joseph Bittinger, for their purparts of the principal of said recognizance, which may be due at the death of Elizabeth Young, formerly Elizabeth Bittinger—it being understood, that those claims are to be first satisfied and paid. The remedy, by distress, in favor of Wm. Young and Wife, for her annual interest, is not to be affected by this sale. The land to be sold subject to Young's claim, and the Heirs on the recognizance.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levari Falcias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 23d day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A certain Tract, or Piece of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county—beginning at stones on the line of land late of Robert Hayes, deceased, thence by the same to the line between lands late of Mathew Dobbins and the said Hayes, thence along the same to lands late of Richard Brown, thence by the same to the place of beginning, containing about Seventeen Acres—to be sold as late the Estate of Robert Hayes, deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of January next, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 22.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule, ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

MARTIN CARL, deceased, to wit: George Carl's children, (his Grand-children) to wit: John Carl, Rebecca Carl, intermarried with George Dill, Polly and Eliza Carl; and children, Catharine, intermarried with John Hull, Polly, intermarried with Casper Sowers, Betsy, intermarried with Peter Wagner, Martin Carl, John, now deceased, leaving children, George, John and Mary Carl; Frederick Carl, Jacob Carl, Joseph Carl, Samuel Carl, Daniel Carl, David Carl, and Rebecca, intermarried with George Henry, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of January next, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 22.

At

Our foreign news this morning is interesting, though deficient in details of bloodshed—a few skirmishes on the Turkish frontier excepted.

In Ireland there appears to be no approach towards tranquility.

Poverty, with its frequent attendant, crime, increases in England.—The approaching session of parliament will be marked by the agitation of two questions that must cause great excitement, viz: the emancipation of the Jews, and the abolition of the East India monopoly.

In France the materials for a revolution, important but not bloody, appear to be employed. We confess ourselves, however, incapable of judging of the extent of the excitement in France, in consequence of the inflated tone of the Parisian editors. There must, nevertheless, be much opposition to the existing state of things, to warrant the boldness of the anti-ministerial papers.

U. S. Gazette.

The editor of the Liverpool Times, Dec. 1, remarks, with reference to the situation of France—"The habit or instinct of loyalty is lost, and no obedience can now be relied on, but that which proceeds from reason and reflection."

This is undoubtedly the case—not merely in France, but in several other European governments; and the friends of order may justly fear that the loss of instinct is not supplied by reason. The uneducated throw off their restraints, without acquiring a sense of what is due the whole, for the sake of their own good. They feel their oppression, and begin to know that there is no natural right by which the arbitrary hand of power is held over them; they grow suspicious and selfish, and every movement of the rulers creates disaffection; they demand for themselves what constitutes their grounds of complaint against their rulers; they set up a standard of rights that none but a solitary individual might hope to enjoy: The inability of securing such a state, soon disgusts its seekers, and anarchy is succeeded by a resumption of the chains. Could a proper sense of individual rights and public prerogative be instilled into youth, revolutions would become stationary at a proper point, and monarchs would become presidents or electors, without a guillotine in terrorum—*Ib.*

A correspondent of the (London) Morning Chronicle assures its readers, that the days of France's monarchical government are numbered, and that the officers of that country are fast approaching republicanism; and that a revolution more complete than that of 1789, is in rapid progress. The following are the extracts:

"The Prince Polignac is the last Royalist Minister that will ever, in human probability, direct the affairs of France. He knows this, as well as he does the sun shines at noon; and it is therefore that he exerts himself to remove prejudices, soften down passion, and subjugate the violence of party feeling. But it's all of no use. Do I rejoice at this? By no means. Do I believe that France, either by the extent of her population, or by her geographical position, is suited to the application of republican principles, and that a republican Government will be beneficial? Quite the contrary. But wishes and my opinions are nothing in the scale against the fact, that we are fast hastening to republicanism."

"The last effort is now making by the church, the Aristocracy, and the Royalists of France, to support the Monarchy with the charter. But the game is all-up—as in a game of chess, we may prolong the checkmate by the aid of a pawn or the assistance of a solitary castle, so may the Royalists, by a change of names and positions for six or eight years, prevent the last blow from being given to Monarchy in France. But beyond that time, unless a change be effected, it cannot be prolonged; and the event is as certain as a prophecy accomplished. Do not imagine for one moment that I rejoice at this prospect, or am satisfied with the triumph of the party opposed to monarchical institutions. I assure you most sincerely that I view with apprehension and alarm the progress of the new revolution; but, acquainted as I am with what is going on in France, I cannot disguise from myself the fact of the triumph & the fact of the revolution."

"There are those who say where is this new Revolution? who are its leaders, and where do you discover the objects and intentions of the parties?—Ignorant and infatuated men are these! Where is the new Revolution? In every province—in every department—in every commune—in every parish and hamlet—in every private and public circle—in every family, and round every table and hearth."

"Where is the new Revolution? In

Courts of Justice—in the Journals—in the Elections—in every thing."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.

News was received here yesterday, that the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty took place at Adrianople on the 29th ult. All the points that were to precede the evacuation of Adrianople by the Russians are fulfilled, so that in a few days all the Russian troops will probably have left it, with the exception of a regiment of infantry, which will be left to protect the sick and wounded, whose number is stated at 3,000 men. Mustapha Pacha, of Scutari, is commissioned by the Sultan, on the evacuation of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilissah by the Russians, which is to take place at the same time, to occupy both those cities. It is to be remarked, that the Porte, since it has been certain of the retreat of the Russian army, looks forward with uneasiness to the time of its departure, and seems almost to wish that it would remain longer. The Porte must be daily more and more sensible of the decay of its power, and the Sultan feels not too well that he is destitute of all physical and moral means to obtain due obedience from the nation.

It is affirmed that he has requested Count Diebitsch, through the Prussian Ambassador, to issue a proclamation before he leaves Adrianople, to exhort the Mussulmans to shew obedience to their superiors, and respect for the laws. Count Diebitsch, however, is said to have declined this, out of respect for the Sultan, and to have written to Baron Von Boyer, that such a step would tend rather to loosen than to strengthen the bonds of obedience, and that he should be apprehensive of affecting the dignity of the Sultan.—

There is no doubt that the Mussulmans, having become acquainted, through the Russian invasion, with the advantages which unimpeded civilization and an administration founded on the principles of equity and justice afford, will be unwilling to submit again to the arbitrary power of the Sultan and his satraps, and there are many reasons to apprehend, that after the departure of the Russian troops, dangerous opposition may arise, by which the life of the Sultan may be exposed, and the total ruin of the Turkish empire accelerated. Hali Pacha is not to go to St. Petersburg, and this is looked upon as a fortunate circumstance, because his mission might have tended to confuse matters, rather than to settle them.

The emptiness of which is evident to every unprejudiced mind.—Serious disturbances are said to have broken out in Albania and Macedonia. Last night several Tartars were despatched to Salonichi and Epirus, with new instructions for the Pachas.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

Singular Occurrence.—The George Canning packet ship, for New York, cleared out at 9 o'clock on Tuesday, and lay to at the usual place for her Captain, who was to be conveyed on board by a small steamer. There were two poor washerwomen in the vessel, who were to return to town by the same conveyance. On its arrival, however, the boisterous state of the waves allowed only a moment's approach to the side of the George Canning, which Captain Allyn and the pilot promptly availed themselves of. They sprang at the same moment, the one from and the other to the George Canning, and in a moment after the gallant vessel was under weigh, leaving the two distressed individuals on its deck, who have left large families to lament their *nolens volens* journey across the Atlantic.

November in London.—Nothing can be more cheerless and comfortless than a common November day in that huge overgrown city; the streets covered with that sort of greasy dirt on which you are in danger of slipping at every step, and the sky concealed from sight by a dense, damp, oppressive, dusky atmosphere, here composed of Essex fog and London smoke.—*Southey's Colloquies.*

We sometimes meet with funny things in the shape of advertisements. Huddled amongst the crowd of equivocal "Wants" of "plain chambermaids," and "light porters," every day to be found in the London Times, we lately observed the following:—"wanted immediately, as footman, a respectable

and well educated man: he must understand the dead languages, and speak most of the living ones fluently. He will be expected to wait at table with decorum, to clean knives and forks, and attend a horse and gig. He must be of a grave and serious deportment, help the girls to make the beds and play with the children." *Post-Cheer.*

Living outdone.—Mr. Edward Caird, of Athoath, has publicly announced

The last dates from Burnous Ayres are to the latter end of October. This unfortunate country has just emerged from a civil war, resulting from a conflict between two great parties which divide it, the *Federalists* and the *Unitarians*, the one so called, from advocating the establishment of State Governments under a Federal head; the other, from advocating a consolidated government. Happily for the nation, the former party has triumphed, and Laval, the military leader, who, some months ago, took forcible possession of the Government, and executed, without trial, the President Dorrego, leaving as he said, to posterity, to judge of the purity of his motives, has, by a sort of compromise, agreed to leave the country. Matters are now assuming a more settled aspect, and we hope to see this little Republic restored to the tranquility she enjoyed prior to her late war with Brazil, when she unquestionably presented more evidence of adaptation for free Government, than any of the States of South America.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has decreed the payment of \$100,000

to the widow and daughter of the late Governor Dorrego, who was put to death during the late civil war.

Banner of Con.

DISGRACEFUL!

Cherokee Lands.—The bill to extend the Georgia laws over the Cherokees, and annex their territory to the adjacent counties, was passed in the Georgia House of Representatives, on the 11th ultimmo, without any dissenting voices. It had been previously amended (70 to 48) so as to postpone its

operations until the first of June, 1830. Also, by a provision to protect such Indians as may wish to emigrate, sell or treat; and to punish those exercising arbitrary power.

By this provision it is enacted that any person or persons preventing Indians from exercising their right of selling, emigrating or treating for cession of lands, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and punished in the penitentiary. Those Indians punishing Indians by death for any of these acts, to suffer death. That part of the 8th section, taxing full-blooded Indians, was striken out.

"Lo! the poor Indian."

The last Cherokee Phoenix received at this office, (dated Dec. 16) details no less than three eruptions lately made into the nation by parties of whites from Georgia, which it denominates "savage hostilities." *Frank. Rep.*

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29.

The Cherokees.—The meeting last evening at the Masonic Hall, was in number and composition most respectable—we had almost said unprecedentedly so. The meeting was organized by the choice of Col. John Turnbull as Chairman—one of the race of other

days—and of Peter Sharp and Dr. Torrey, as Secretaries.

Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. M. C. Patterson, and Mr. Ketchum, severally addressed the audience. A memorial, drawn with ability, was then read by Mr. Blunt, and unanimously adopted by the meeting with directions that copies of it be transmitted to both Houses of Congress. The following resolution was also passed—

Resolved. That it be recommended to our fellow citizens, in different parts of the country, to petition Congress on behalf of the Cherokees and other

southern tribes of Indians, that they may be sustained in the undisturbed enjoyment of their national and social rights, and that the honor and good faith of this nation may be preserved.

An act to suppress duelling has recently passed the Legislative Council of Florida, by which all persons concerned in fighting duels, sending or bearing challenges, &c. are declared incapable of holding office in the Territory.

It is further enacted, that in case any person shall kill his antagonist in a duel or so wound him that he shall die therefrom in three months after, such person so killing or wounding, shall, on conviction, "suffer death, by being hanged by the neck, any law, custom or usage,

to the contrary notwithstanding."

Persons who attempt to evade this statute by leaving the Territory, are made alike subject to the penalties, as if the offence had been committed within its limits.

Alex. Gaz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.

The President's Message.—Through the good offices of the Postmaster of this city, we are enabled to present in full this morning the first Message of President Jackson to Congress. It was received at this place in the unprecedented short time of five days and a half.

patched through a line of messengers, as stated in a letter from Mr. Livingston. This unexampled expedition at most rivals telegraphic despatch, and establishes a new era in our communication with the north. *Mer. Ado.*

DRUNKARDS IN NEW YORK.

The revised statute of New York provide, "that upon complaint being made to any justice of the peace against any drunkard or sot, he shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the offender, and upon the record of the conviction of such drunkard before a Jury, sufficient sureties may be required for good behavior for the space of one year: and in default of such sureties, he may be committed to the common jail. The jail keeper is directed to exhibit a list of such inmates to every Court of General Sessions of the peace, who are enjoined to inquire into the circumstances of each case, and if minors, are empowered to bind them out, or, in their discretion in every case, may order them to be kept in the common jail for the term of 6 months at hard labor, on bread and water only."

The New-York Herald states that the amount of liquid poison distilled in the state of New-York is immensely reduced by the Temperance Societies. The amount of whiskey which passed Utica in

1828, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, was \$1,054,303 28.

1829, 345,159

Diminution 708,146

The people of the West Indies have taken alarm at the progress of the Temperance Societies in the U. States. They say, that another year will cut up by the root the rum trade, if there is not a stop put to these societies.

F. Republican.

The Legislature of South Carolina are "running wild," in regard to the Tariff and the Bank of the U. States.

To complain of the inordinate power of the general government, and to propose at the same time the establishment of a National Bank as an engine of the government, is the strongest and most glaring of contradictions.

In the House of Representatives of Georgia, a Resolution has been introduced "to instruct her Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all their efforts in opposition to extending the charter of the U. S. Bank." We trust that the good sense and patriotism of the Georgia Legislature have proved too powerful for such a resolution.

The present debt of Pennsylvania, funded and unfunded, is about *ten million* dollars. The interest on this about 500,000. The annual revenue of the state about 540,000 dollars. The expenses of Government about 300,000 dollars.

To this debt an addition of two or three millions must be made in the course of the year. To pay the interest on the debt, there must be an addition to the present annual revenue of the state, of between 300,000 and 400,000 dollars: all of which we mean to raise by *hocus pocus*. *Phil. Gaz.*

The Hornet.—The New-York Commercial of Monday afternoon says:—

"Additional arrivals from various ports of the Gulf of Mexico, leave no doubt

as to the melancholy fate of the Hornet. The gale in which she was swallowed up, was one of the most terrible hurricanes ever known in those seas. The captain of a light brig who was in the edge of the tempest, represents it as

having been the most appalling spectacle that he ever beheld. The sea was wrought into a foam as though a thousand water spouts were bursting over as many whirlpools, while the winds were driving with a fury that

mountains only could resist. His own vessel was very light, and although but in the edge of the gale, she was borne almost through the air, he knew not how. The Captain thinks that no heavy ship, or ship heavily laden, could have stood that awful tempest."

The American Bible Society now have 16 steam and 12 hand presses at work, and are able to complete 1000 full copies of the Bible every day. They have about 300,000 Bibles and Testaments now ready for distribution.

From the Blairville (Pa.) Record

In order to give our distant and country readers some idea of the business on this (the Northern) Turnpike, we state the fact, that one thousand and forty wagons passed through the gate five miles east of this place, in thirty days, ending the 19th instant. The greater part of those wagons are engaged

in hauling iron from the Juniata works to this place, where it is put on board

the Canal Boats and taken to Pittsburg for about one fourth the amount it would cost by land.

Four Negroes were executed at Greenupshire, Ky. for a murder committed on their owner, while he was transporting them down the Ohio to the New Orleans market. They died with unflinching firmness, without shewing

the least compunction for the crime committed, and one of them, the instant

before he was launched from the gallows, exclaimed—"death—death at any time, is preferable to slavery."

THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2. The Select Committee of seven, it is said, having met on Thursday, and Mr. Douglass having waived his right to the Chair, and at his request Mr. Madison having taken it, proceeded to distribute the labors assigned to them, viz: the Legislative Department to Mr. Leigh of Chesterfield, the Executive to Mr. Johnson, and the Judicial to General Marshall. It is conjectured that the Committee will report the fruit of their labors to the Convention this day.

We are grieved, as well as astonished to find the impression prevalent, that the Constitution to be reported, on principles heretofore sanctioned by the Convention, will be lost in that body by a decided and mixed vote of East and West. This impression springs from the idea, that every portion of the Convention is dissatisfied with some particular provision, and that this partial hostility will be of sufficient efficacy to induce such portion to reject the whole.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4. On Saturday, the Select Committee, at half past 12, not having reported, on

motion of Judge Summers, they were empowered to have their Report printed, and, on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, the Convention adjourned.

On Saturday evening, the Committee finished their duties, (except the arrangements of Districts,) and yesterday their Report appeared in print. This day it will be presented to the Convention, and more important scenes than have yet been exhibited in that body, may be anticipated.

Much speculation is afloat as to the fate of this Constitution, and much activity has prevailed for the last 48 hours in preparation for the struggle. Attempts will unquestionably be made to supersede some of its provisions—to alter the basis of representation—to deal more gently with the Judicial corps, and to change the mode of choosing the Chief Magistrate. Some of these attempts may possibly find a majority, and it is allowed to be greatly uncertain, whether, as a whole, the reported Constitution would at this time be accepted or rejected. The hope of changing some of its provisions would in the first instance, induce some to vote against it, who ultimately, that hope being disappointed, would vote for it.

Whig.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Washington was appointed on the 20th December, 1791, by John Adams, who, it is said, expressed great gratification at the opportunity afforded to him for thus expressing his regard for the favorite relation of Gen. Washington. Washington was the oldest Judge on the Bench, though not the eldest man. Chief Justice Marshall was appointed, by John Adams, on the 31st of January, 1801. This was among the last of Mr. Adams' official acts, and, whether its motives or

results be considered, was one of the most glorious acts of his administration.

The following are the names, residences, and dates of the appointment, of the present members of the supreme Court of the United States:—Chief Justice, John Marshall, Richmond, Va. 21st Jan. 1801. Associate Justices, Wm. Johnson, Charleston, S. C. 26th March, 1804; Joseph Story, Salem Mass. 18th Nov. 1811, Gabriel Duval, Annapolis, Md. 11th Nov. 1811; Smith Thompson, New York, 9th Dec. 1823, John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1829, Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburg, Pa. Jan. 1830.

Our readers are aware that the State of Delaware has abolished militia trainings. Vermont has abolished all except an annual inspection. We perceive in addition, that a resolution is before the Legislature of Rhode Island, to abolish all militia trainings in that state; and a movement to obtain some such end has been made in Massachusetts.

Aurora.

Maryland Penitentiary.—



ADAMS SOCIETY.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 13.

We have received a communication signed "A lover of strong drink," the writer of which expresses himself considerably gratified to find, from the remarks of one of the clerical orators at the Temperance meeting on Saturday last, that the practice which he has indulged in, has not only the sanction of the "Blackstone of the Christian"—but that it is *immoral* to form "Temperance Societies." There are some personalities, however, in the communication, which, connected with other peculiar circumstances, oblige us, although, indeed, very reluctantly, to withhold it.

The appointment of Attorney General, announced in our last, was premature. We copied it from the "Compiler," into which it had been introduced through inadvertency—The appointment had not been made, at the date of our last advices from Harrisburg.

Governor WOLF, it will be perceived by the following, has commenced operations.

Appointments by the Governor.

DAVID R. PORTER, to be Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the several courts of Huntingdon county.

RICHARD CHADWICK, to be Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the several courts of M'Kean county, vice Timothy Newell.

Governor SHULZE, within a short period before he retired from office, commissioned no less than THIRTY Justices of the Peace in Philadelphia county! We think if this manufacturing of Justices by the dozens should be long kept up, we shall really have "justice at every man's door."

Thomas King Carroll, Esq. has been elected Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year, by the Legislature.—The vote was,

Carroll, 50
Martin, (late Gov.) 43

A Fair, in aid of the Theological Seminary in this place, was held in Baltimore on Wednesday and Thursday last.

By an advertisement of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Eastern District, we observe that the next Circuit Court in this County, will be held on the first Monday of April, to continue the week.

A new monthly publication, "devoted to the advancement of the Catholic Religion, and sustained by the science and talents of the Clergymen of that church," was commenced in Baltimore the 1st inst. under the title of the Metropolitan, or Catholic Monthly magazine.

Monday the 4th inst. was the day to which the legislature adjourned—but, the House, a quorum was not obtained until Wednesday. On that day, the House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate, to the bill allowing interest on certificates given to canal contractors. On the same day, Mr. Weston, of the county of Philadelphia, committed the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be and they are hereby instructed, to bring in a bill, authorising the Governor to negotiate a permanent loan on credit of the Commonwealth, exceeding two millions of Dollars, an interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, to be applied, when borrowed, to Canal and Rail-Road purposes.

Also, to lay a State tax, not exceeding the one twentieth of one per cent, on property, real and personal, now assessed in the different counties throughout this Commonwealth, with additions thereto as may be deemed necessary. The same to be applied, in payment of interest on all loans, to be or may be hereafter contracted by law.

mortgages, and all stock bearing an interest, and not taxed by any existing laws; and report thereon at as early a period as possible.

MAMMOTH HOG.

A Hog, raised by Mr. Joseph Little, of this borough, was slaughtered a few days since, which weighed *four hundred and forty-seven pounds!* His length 7 feet—round the neck, 4 feet—girth, 5 feet 6 inches!

The first number of a new monthly publication, entitled the "New-York Medical Inquirer," was received by us last week—each number contains 48 octavo pages—price \$4 per annum.

The design of this work is to improve the medical profession, and instruct and benefit heads of families upon subjects directly or indirectly connected with medical science."

The above work can be seen at this office, by any person wishing to subscribe for the same.

We also received, in the course of last week, a vile publication, entitled "Priestcraft Unmasked," with a request to insert its Prospectus. After a hasty perusal, we ascertained its character, and took the liberty of returning it to the publisher, and declined publishing the Prospectus. It, we observe, graces the columns of yesterday's "Compiler"! Be it so.

TEMPERANCE.

At a meeting of a number of very respectable citizens of Adams county, convened at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 9th of January, 1830—the Hon. Wm. McCLEAN was called to the Chair, and

GEORGE SWENY appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated from the Chair—the following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved. That patriotism, humanity and religion require, that the present meeting, by forming a Temperance Society, lend their zealous and decided co-operation to the systematic, benevolent and immensely useful efforts of the present day, to promote the cause of Temperance.

Resolved. That a Committee of five be appointed to draft and report a Constitution conformably to the above resolution.

In pursuance of which, the following persons were appointed a committee for that purpose, to wit:—Walter Smith, Samuel Sloan, Rev. David McConaughy, Wm. McCurdy, and George Sweeney—who reported the following, which was adopted:—

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This society shall be called the Temperance Society of Gettysburg, in Adams county, Pa. and shall consist of such persons as shall be willing to sign this Constitution.

ART. 2. The members of this society shall, by signing this Constitution, be pledged to abstain wholly from the use of Ardent Spirits, except where it shall be recommended by a Physician for medical purposes.

ART. 3. That they will not offer them as an act of hospitality, nor furnish them as a part of entertainment, in their houses.

ART. 4. That they will discourage the use of them by laborers in their employ and conscientiously withhold them so far as they can.

ART. 5. That they will abstain from all agency in making, buying, or selling Ardent Spirits, by large or small quantities, unless for the purpose, and under the limitations recognized in the 2d Article of this Constitution.

ART. 6. The officers of his Society shall consist of a President, a Secretary, who shall also act as Treasurer, and Six Managers; and shall meet semi annually on the 1st day of January in each year.

It was then *Resolved*, That a committee of six be appointed, to procure signature to the Constitution. Whereupon, Samuel Sloan, Esq. Wm. M. Phereson, Rev. David McConaughy, Samuel S. Farney, George Sweeney, and Wm. E. Camp, were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

Resolved. That the proceedings be properly authenticated, and published in the newspapers of the borough.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place, on Wednesday the 27th day of January inst.

W.M. McCLEAN, Chairman.
Geo. SWENY, Secy.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I am one of that class of society, whose daily habit almost causes, to take more or less of Ardent Spirits. I find that it has become, from this regular habit, a very necessary article to my comfort, notwithstanding it may occasionally prove injurious to my system. I also find that I can, without much inconvenience, toss off as much

more as I could some time since. The Temperance societies, and their effects, however, have lately awakened reflection upon my own situation; and I have begun to fear, that the small cloud, though now "no bigger than a man's hand," may, ere I am many years older, overshadow the heavens, and enshroud me in moral darkness and desolation. Under these feelings, and with a view of taking a determined stand against this awful encroachment, I attended the Temperance meeting on Saturday last. But I there heard from the lips of a Minister of that Gospel, which breathes through all its pages self-denial and control of the lusts of the flesh, that it is *immoral* for me and my similarly-circumstanced fellow man, to form a Temperance Society, to unite with each other in saying, that we will abstain from the use of Ardent Spirits, and use our influence in suppressing what all acknowledge to be a crying evil in the land. Can it be *immoral* in me, Mr. Editor, to abstain from a practice, which I feel has the inevitable tendency, if permitted to obtain the mastery, of destroying soul and body? And who can say, that he never will be a Drunkard—a very sot? A man may fancy that he can, with "thus far shalt thou go, but no further," check the raging of the waves—but like the fabled Canute, he *must* fly before he is overwhelmed forever. We were also told that strong drink was made for man's use, and that it was enjoined upon the Jews of old, with it to make glad their hearts—and, therefore, it was *immoral* for us to unite in abstaining from it.—What ought I to do, Mr. Editor, under these circumstances?—My natural appetite would fain find excuse for its gratification—but my better judgment advises, to "taste not, touch not, handle not."

A YOUNG MAN.

As our correspondent asks our opinion, we will just remark to him, that he is precisely in that situation, which renders it a *moral duty* to refrain from the use of Ardent Spirits; and we do most earnestly advise him to join a Temperance Society—the expected effects of which are not so much the reform of confirmed drunkards, as the preservation from this devastating evil, of what are termed "moderate drinkers." And we will venture, even in opposition to the very high authority he quotes, to assure him, that the course his own "better judgment" points out, is one which will "leave no sting behind."

EDITOR SENTINEL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.
HENRY BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, occasioned by the decease of Judge WASHINGTON. Mr. B. was nominated on Tuesday, and the Senate yesterday consented to the appointment by an almost unanimous vote.

Nat. Int.

Mr. Baldwin and the Telegraph.—On Wednesday last the *Government paper* in this City issued a violent invective against HENRY BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania, denouncing him as a *spy, a traitor, a deserter—as base and unprincipled*—as "among the most bitter personal revilers and political opponents of Gen. Jackson."

Yesterday, this same "base and unprincipled spy," "traitor," and "deserter," and "most bitter personal reviler and political opponent of General Jackson," was nominated by Gen. Jackson to the high and dignified office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Nat. Journ.

An article from Vienna under date of 15th Nov. says—Letters from Semlin state that the first instalment of the amount of indemnity to Russian subjects and merchants, has been paid by the Porte with 500,000 Holland ducats—that Giurgevo has been evacuated, and that the article of the treaty of peace relative to Servia has been executed. It is added, that in consequence, the Russians, on the 1st Nov. restored the city to the Turkish authorities appointed for that purpose.

A Letter from London, dated Nov. 29th, received in this city, says—"The loan in Holland for the canal in America, secured by three towns, for three millions, was full in a few minutes—The sum down in three hours, amounting to *scarcely millions*.—*N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

The above letter refers to the loan obtained at Amsterdam, by Mr. RUSH, for the three cities of this District—We have been informed, from an authentic source, that more than five times the amount required was subscribed in less than three hours.

Nat. Journ.

It is reported that the balance of the 22,000 dollars loan, authorized by the 1st of the last session, has been taken by the banks in Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

From the York Recorder.

Our townsman, Mr. George Snetter, an ingenious smith, has invented an auger, for which he obtained a patent, called, "The Serpentine Screw Auger," which, for quick and easy boring, exceeds any tool of the kind, that probably has ever been used.

With this instrument, the hardest wood may be perforated with the greatest ease, either transversely or lengthwise, making a hole perfectly straight and true. The chips, as they are separated by the bit, which is of a peculiar form, and differing from that of any other auger ever seen in this country, are so disposed of, that the auger is not the least impeded in its progress, and never requires pulling out, until the hole is completed, by which much time and labor are saved. One of the most respectable and extensively engaged millwrights, on using this auger, pronounced it superior to any tool of the kind he had ever used. There is no doubt that so valuable and useful an instrument, greatly used by ship-carpenters, millwrights, and others who work upon wood, and have occasion for much boring, will be brought into general use. This auger can be made and sold for very little more than the ordinary screw auger, but it would be cheap at almost any price, when the saving of time and labor be considered. I really wish Mr. Snetter great success, who, I understand, intends to manufacture augers of this kind, and others on an improved plan.

AN EYE WITNESS.

South Carolina.—A letter from the correspondent of the *Charleston Courier*, dated at Columbus, the seat of government, the 17th ult. states, that when the report and resolutions, (which we published a few days since,) relative to the *Tariff*, came up for discussion in the House of Representatives, after several speeches had been made *pro and con*, a motion was made to *lay it on the table*, with a view of avoiding the final question, which motion was carried by *acclamation*, much to the satisfaction of those who are anxious rather to allay than increase the popular excitement upon a subject alarmingly distressing to all who cherish the union of these states as the last hope of freedom in the world. The satisfaction was, however, as short-lived as it was universal and great; for some of those in the minority called for the yeas and nays, and the desire of popularity, and the unmanly fear of displeasing their constituents, prevented many who had voted in the affirmative from recording their names as they had voted on the first division, and the result was reversed, there being but 42 yeas to 72 nays. The report was then adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. So that if the latter body should coincide in opinion with the former, the state of South Carolina must soon join issue with the United States, should Congress not repeal the tariff, or so modify it as to make it cease to be protective.

Comm. Chron.

Washington, Jan. 7.

Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, occasioned by the decease of Judge WASHINGTON. Mr. B. was nominated on Tuesday, and the Senate yesterday consented to the appointment by an almost unanimous vote.

Nat. Int.

Mr. Baldwin and the Telegraph.—On Wednesday last the *Government paper* in this City issued a violent invective against HENRY BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania, denouncing him as a *spy, a traitor, a deserter—as base and unprincipled*—as "among the most bitter personal revilers and political opponents of Gen. Jackson."

Yesterday, this same "base and unprincipled spy," "traitor," and "deserter," and "most bitter personal reviler and political opponent of General Jackson," was nominated by Gen. Jackson to the high and dignified office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Nat. Journ.

An article from Vienna under date of 15th Nov. says—Letters from Semlin state that the first instalment of the amount of indemnity to Russian subjects and merchants, has been paid by the Porte with 500,000 Holland ducats—that Giurgevo has been evacuated, and that the article of the treaty of peace relative to Servia has been executed. It is added, that in consequence, the Russians, on the 1st Nov. restored the city to the Turkish authorities appointed for that purpose.

Executive Dept. Gaz.

Jan. 12.

Norfolk, Jan. 1.

Distressing Accident.—A youth named John Moore, about sixteen years of age, the son of a widow lady residing near Nimm's Bridges in Princess Anne, went into the woods on Monday last, with a gun, to shoot squirrels. He was accompanied by his brother, some years younger than himself. It appears that John had cocked the gun, and taken aim at a squirrel, when, as he was about to pull the trigger, the animal jumped to another tree; to prevent its escape, he followed the course it took, grasping his gun (without remembering to uncock it) by the middle, and in passing quickly through some bushes the lock got entangled, which necessarily caused an extension of his arm and brought him in advance of the muzzle of the piece—a slight jerk, for

the purpose of extricating the gun from the bushes, sprung the cock, when the gun went off and lodged the whole of its contents in his right side, which almost immediately deprived him of life. The unfortunate youth was at the time of the accident spending the Christmas vacation with his mother.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. C. G. McLean, Mr. William Walker, of Franklin county, to Miss Mary Houghtellin, daughter of Mr. Hezekiah Houghtellin, of Mountpleasant township.

DIED.

On Saturday night last, Mrs. Lydia Trosle, wife of Mr. Samuel Trosle, of Straban township.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. Christina Timmons, of Berwick township, aged about 80 years, relict of Mr. Thomas Timmons.

On the 17th ult. Mr. Ben. Curt Allentown, of Berwick township, in the 89th year of his age.

25 Dollars REWARD.

WILL be paid to any person who will give me such information, as will lead to the conviction of the villain or villains who, on the night of Saturday last, maliciously cut and injured the body of my bugbee, at the coach-maker's shop of John B. Clark.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12. 31

BARGAINS!

H. & C. BARNITZ,

HAVING it in contemplation to remove from Millerstown, offer to dispose of their Stock of GOODS, to their Friends and the Public, on the most accommodating terms.—They have on hand, an assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BAR IRON,

American & Shear Steel, &c. all of which they are determined to sell low for Cash or short credit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

500 LOCUST POSTS, which will be sold low.

All persons indebted to the above Firm, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *fifteenth day of March next*—their removal rendering it necessary to have their business closed.

H. & C. B.

Millerstown, Jan. 12.

STORE-ROOM FOR RENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.

Our foreign news this morning is interesting, though deficient in details of bloodshed—a few skirmishes on the Turkish frontiers excepted. In Ireland there appears to be no approach towards tranquility. Poverty, with its frequent attendant, crime, increases in England.—The approaching session of parliament will be marked by the agitation of two questions that must cause great excitement, viz: the emancipation of the Jews, and the abolition of the East India monopoly.

In France the materials for a revolution, important but not bloody, appear to be employed. We confess ourselves, however, incapable of judging of the extent of the excitement in France, in consequence of the inflated tone of the Parisian editors. There must, nevertheless, be much opposition to the existing state of things, to warrant the boldness of the anti-ministerial papers.

U. S. Gazette.

The editor of the Liverpool Times, of Dec. 4, remarks, with reference to the situation of France—"The habit or instinct of loyalty is lost, and no obedience can now be relied on, but that which proceeds from reason and reflection."

This is undoubtedly the case—not merely in France, but in several other European governments; and the friends of order may justly fear that the loss of *instinct* is not supplied by *reason*. The uneducated throw off their restraints, without acquiring a sense of what is due the whole, for the sake of their own good. They feel their oppression, and begin to know that there is no natural right by which the arbitrary hand of power is held over them; they grow suspicious and selfish, and every movement of the rulers creates disaffection; they demand for themselves what constitutes their grounds of complaint against their rulers; they set up a standard of rights that none but a solitary individual might hope to enjoy. The inability of securing such a state, soon disgusts its seekers, and anarchy is succeeded by a resumption of the chains. Could a proper sense of individual rights and public prerogative be instilled into youth, revolutions would become stationary at a proper point, and monarchs would become presidents or electors, without a guillotine in *terrrorum*—*Ib.*

A correspondent of the (London) Morning Chronicle assures its readers, that the days of France's monarchical government are numbered, and that the officers of that country are fast approaching republicanism; and that a revolution more complete than that of 1789, is in rapid progress. The following are the extracts:

"The Prince Polignac is the last Royalist Minister that will ever, in human probability, direct the affairs of France. He knows this, as well as he does the sun shines at noon; and it is therefore that he exerts himself to remove prejudices, soften down passion, and subjugate the violence of party feeling. But it's all of no use. Do I rejoice at this? By no means. Do I believe that France, either by the extent of her population, or by her geographical position, is suited to the application of republican principles, and that a republican Government will be beneficial? Quite the contrary. But wishes and my opinions are nothing in the scale against the fact, that we are fast hastening to republicanism.

"The last effort is now making by the church, the Aristocracy, and the Royalists of France, to support the Monarchy with the charter. But the game is all up—as in a game of chess, we may prolong the checkmate by the aid of a pawn or the assistance of a solitary castle, so may the Royalists, by a change of names and positions for six or eight years, prevent the last blow from being given to Monarchy in France. But beyond that time, unless a change be effected, it cannot be prolonged; and the event is as certain as a prophecy accomplished. Do not imagine for one moment that I rejoice at this prospect, or am satisfied with the triumph of the party opposed to monarchical institutions. I assure you most sincerely that I view with apprehension and alarm the progress of the new revolution; but, acquainted as I am with what is going on in France, I cannot disengage from myself the fact of the triumph & the fall of the revolution.

We sometimes meet with sunny things in the shape of advertisements. Huddled amongst the crowd of equivocal "Wants" of "plain chambermaids" and "light porters," every day to be found in the London Times, we lately observed the following:—"wanted immediately, as footman, a respectable and well educated man: he must understand the dead languages, and speak most of the living ones fluently. He will be expected to wait at table, with decorum, to clean knives and forks, and attend a horse and gig. He must be of a grave and serious deportment, help the girls to make the beds and play with the children." *Ihil. Curio.*

"Where is the new Revolution? In the Courts—in the Chambers—in the Courts of Justice—in the Journals—in the Elections—in every thing."

Irring outdone—Mr. Edward Cenid, of Liverpool, has publicly announced, that the *Telegraph* is to take place on the 29th, Feb. 1832, at 55 minutes and 30 seconds past 11, P. M.!

The last date from Buenos Ayres are to the latter end of October. This unfortunate country has just emerged from a civil war, resulting from a conflict between two great parties which divide it, the *Federalists* and the *Unitarians*, the one so called, from advocating the establishment of State Governments under a Federal head; the other, from advocating a consolidated government. Happily for the nation, the former party has triumphed, and Lavalle, the military leader, who, some months ago, took forcible possession of the Government, and executed, without trial, the President Dorrego, leaving as he said, to posterity, to judge of the purity of his motives, has, by a sort of compromise, agreed to leave the country. Matters are now assuming a more settled aspect, and we hope to see this little Republic restored to the tranquility she enjoyed prior to her late war with Brazil, when she unquestionably presented more evidence of adaptation for free Government, than any of the States of South America.

* The Government of Buenos Ayres has decreed the payment of \$100,000 to the widow and daughter of the late Governor Dorrego, who was put to death during the late civil war.

Banner of Con.

DISGRACEFUL!

Cherokee Lands—The bill to extend the Georgia laws over the Cherokees, and annex their territory to the adjacent counties, was passed in the Georgia House of Representatives, on the 11th ultimo, without any dissenting voices. It had been previously amended (70 to 48) so as to postpone its operations until the first of June, 1830. Also, by a provision to protect such Indians as may wish to emigrate, sell or treat; and to punish those exercising arbitrary power.

By this provision it is enacted that any person or persons preventing Indians from exercising their right of selling, emigrating or treating for cession of lands, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and punished in the penitentiary. Those Indians punishing Indians by death for any of these acts, to suffer death. That part of the 8th section, taxing full-blooded Indians, was struck out.

"Lo! the poor Indian."

The last Cherokee Phoenix received at this office, (dated Dec. 16) details no less than three eruptions lately made into the nation by parties of whites from Georgia, which it denominates "savage hostilities!" *Frank. Rep.*

New-York, Dec. 29.

The Cherokees.—The meeting last evening, at the Masonic Hall, was in number and composition most respectable—we had almost said unprecedentedly so. The meeting was organized by the choice of Col. John Trumbull as Chairman—one of the race of other days—and of Peter Sharp and Dr. Torrey, as Secretaries.

Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. M. C. Patterson, and Mr. Ketchum, severally addressed the audience. A memorial, drawn with ability, was then read by Mr. Blunt, and unanimously adopted by the meeting with directions that copies of it be transmitted to both Houses of Congress. The following resolution was also passed—

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens, in different parts of the country, to petition Congress on behalf of the Cherokees and other southern tribes of Indians, that they may be sustained in the undisturbed enjoyment of their national and social rights, and that the honor and good faith of this nation may be preserved.

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An act to suppress duelling has recently passed the Legislative Council of Florida, by which all persons concerned in fighting duels, sending or bearing challenges, &c. are declared incapable of holding office in the Territory.—

It is further enacted, that in case any person shall kill his antagonist in a duel or so wound him that he shall die therefrom in three months after, such person so killing or wounding, shall, on conviction, "suffer death, by being hanged by the neck, any law, custom or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Persons who attempt to evade this statute by leaving the Territory, are made alike subject to the penalties, as if the offence had been committed within its limits.

Alex. Gaz.

New-Orleans, Dec. 15.

The President's Message.—Through the good offices of the Postmaster of this city, we are enabled to present in full this morning the first Message of President Jackson to Congress. It was received at this place in the unprecedented short time of five days and a half, after its delivery; being despatched through a line of messengers, as stated in a letter from Mr. Livingston. This unexampled expedition almost rivals telegraphic despatch—and establishes a new era in our communication with the north. *Mer. Adv.*

DRUNKARDS IN NEW YORK.

The revised statutes of New York provide, "that upon complaint being made to any justice of the peace against any drunkard or tippler, he shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the offender, and upon the record of the conviction of such drunkard before a Jury, sufficient sureties may be required for good behavior for the space of one year: and in default of such sureties, he may be committed to the common jail. The jail keeper is directed to exhibit a list of such inmates to every Court of General Sessions of the peace, who are enjoined to inquire into the circumstances of each case, and if minors, are empowered to bind them out, or, in their discretion in every case, may order them to be kept in the common jail for the term of 6 months at hard labor, on bread and water only."

The New-York Herald states that the amount of liquid poison distilled in the state of New-York is immensely reduced by the Temperance Societies. The amount of whiskey which passed Utica in 1828, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, was 1,053,505 gs. 1829, 345,159

Diminution 708,146

The people of the West Indies have taken alarm at the progress of the Temperance Societies in the U. States. They say, that another year will cut up by the root the rum trade, if there is not a stop put to these societies

F. Republican.

The Legislature of South Carolina are "running wild," in regard to the Tariff and the Bank of the U. States—To complain of the inordinate power of the general government, and to propose at the same time the establishment of a National Bank as an engine of the government, is the strongest and most glaring of contradictions.

In the House of Representatives of Georgia, a Resolution has been introduced "to instruct her Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all their efforts in opposition to extending the charter of the U. S. Bank." We trust that the good sense and patriotism of the Georgia Legislature have proved too powerful for such a resolution.

The present debt of Pennsylvania, funded and unfunded, is about *ten million* dollars. The interest on this about 500,000. The annual revenue of the state about 540,000 dollars. The expenses of Government about 300,000 dollars.

To this debt an addition of two or three millions must be made in the course of the year. To pay the interest on the debt, there must be an addition to the present *annual* revenue of the state, of between 300,000 and 400,000 dollars—all of which we mean to raise by *hocus pocus*. *Phil. Gaz.*

The Hornet.—The New-York Commercial of Monday afternoon says—

"Additional arrivals from various ports of the Gulf of Mexico, leave no doubt as to the melancholy fate of the Hornet. The gale in which she was swallowed up, was one of the most terrible hurricanes ever known in those seas. The captain of a light brig who was in the edge of the tempest, represents it as having been the most appalling spectacle that he ever beheld. The sea was wrought into a foam as though a thousand water spouts were bursting over as many whirlpools, while the winds were driving with a fury that mountains only could resist. His own vessel was very light, and although but in the edge of the gale, he was borne almost through the air, he knew not how. The Captain thinks that no heavy ship, or ship heavily laden, could have stood that awful tempest."

The American Bible Society now have 16 steam and 12 hand presses at work, and are able to complete 1000 full copies of the Bible every day. They have about 300,000 Bibles and Testaments now ready for distribution.

From the *Blair's Ill. (Pa.) Record*

In order to give our distant and country readers some idea of the business on this (the Northern) Turnpike, we state the fact, that *one thousand and forty* wagons passed through the gate five miles east of this place, in *thirty days*, ending the 19th instant. The greater part of those wagons are engaged in hauling iron from the Jenetta works to this place, where it is put on board the Canal Boats and taken to Pittsburgh for about one fourth the amount it would cost by land.

Four Negroes were executed at Greenupburg, Ky. for a murder committed on their owner, while he was transporting them down the Ohio to the New-Orleans market. They died with a visiting firmness, without shewing the least compunction for the crime committed, and one of them, the instant before he was hanged from the gallows, exclaimed—*death-death at any time, in preference to slavery!*

THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.

The Select Committee of seven, it is said, having met on Thursday, and Mr. Doddridge having waved his right to the Chair, and at his request Mr. Madison having taken it, proceeded to distribute the labors assigned to them, viz: the Legislative Department to Mr. Leigh of Chesterfield, the Executive to Mr. Johnson, and the Judicial to General Marshall. It is conjectured that the Committee will report the fruit of their labors to the Convention this day.

We are grieved, as well as astonished to find the impression prevalent, that the Constitution to be reported, on principles heretofore sanctioned by the Convention, will be lost in that body by a decided and mixed vote of East and West. This impression springs from the idea, that every portion of the Convention is dissatisfied with some particular provision, and that this partial hostility will be of sufficient efficacy to induce such portion to reject the whole.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.

On Saturday, the Select Committee, at half past 12, not having reported, on motion of Judge Summers, they were empowered to have their Report printed, and, on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, the Convention adjourned.

On Saturday evening, the Committee finished their duties, (except the arrangements of Districts,) and yesterday their Report appeared in print. This day it will be presented to the Convention, and more important scenes than have yet been exhibited in that body, may be anticipated.

Much speculation is afloat as to the fate of this Constitution, and much activity has prevailed for the last 48 hours in preparation for the struggle. Attempts will unquestionably be made to supersede some of its provisions—to alter the basis of representation—to deal more gently with the Judicial corps, and to change the mode of choosing the Chief Magistrate. Some of these attempts may possibly find a majority, and it is allowed to be greatly uncertain, whether, as a whole, the reported Constitution would at this time be accepted or rejected. The hope of changing some of its provisions would in the first instance, induce some to vote against it, who ultimately, that hope being disappointed, would vote for it.

Whig.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Washington was appointed on the 20th December, 1791, by John Adams, who, it is said, expressed great gratification at the opportunity afforded to him for thus expressing his regard for the favorite relation of Gen. Washington. Washington was the oldest Judge on the Bench, though not the oldest man. Chief Justice Marshall was appointed, by John Adams, on the 31st of January, 1801. This was among the last of Mr. Adams' official acts, and, whether its motives or results be considered, was one of the most glorious acts of his administration.

The following are the names, residences, and dates of the appointment, of the present members of the supreme Court of the United States:—Chief Justice, John Marshall, Richmond, Va. 21st Jan. 1801. Associate Justices, Wm. Johnson, Charleston, S. C. 26th March. 1804, Joseph Story, Salem Mass. 18th Nov. 1811, Gabriel Duval, Annapolis, Md. 11th Nov. 1811, Smith Thompson, New York. 9th Dec. 1823, John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1829. Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburg, Pa. Jan. 1830.

Our readers are aware that the State of Delaware has abolished militia trainings. Vermont has abolished all except an annual inspection. We perceive in addition, that a resolution is before the Legislature of Rhode Island, to abolish all militia trainings in that state; and a movement to obtain some such end has been made in Massachusetts.

Aurora.

Maryland Penitentiary.—The Annual Report states that the average number of prisoners for the last year have been about 340, and the net gain to the state from the labor of the prisoners is \$17,000. *Lane. Journal.*

Caution in the use of Leeches.—Ann Morris, a girl 12 years of age, residing at Manchester, was affected with a sore throat, which obliged her some weeks ago to leave her work. Leeches were prescribed by an apothecary, and applied by her mother on going to bed. She was found dead in the morning, bailed in blood. The leeches had joined the jugular vein.

Slavery in Kentucky.—A bill was recently introduced into the House of Representatives of this state, *to provide for the constitutional emancipation of all the slaves in the state*. It was referred into Committee, and passed by a vote of 18 to 14.

There are 12,000 Revolutionary, and 3,500 Invalid Pensioners, on the rolls.

BARGAINS.

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Jan. Term, 1830.

HAVING determined to quit business in the Spring, I will now sell my whole Stock of DRY GOODS, AT COST, FOR CASH, Persons having a little of the ready change to spare, will please call and lay it out to advantage, as I am determined to sell Goods cheaper than I have ever offered them heretofore.

I WILL RENT MY

Store-Room & Ware-House,

being one of the best situations in the place for business. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

P. S.

In addition to former notices to Debtors, I will merely add, that all Note and Book accounts of a long standing, that are not paid off before the first day of April next, will then be left in the hands of proper authority for collection.

G. A.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Goods at Prime Cost!

T

HANK YOU

for the very liberal

encouragement that I have received from a generous public, during

the time I have been in this place

and being about to leave it, I do not

wish to be considered ungrateful. Having a very splendid stock of NEW

GOODS on hands, I have DETERMINED

to sell to my old Friends and Customers,

for the term of three months, such

Goods as they may want,

at prime cost, for Cash only.

Those who wish to purchase, cheap,

will please call and judge for them-

selves.

CHARLES J. SHOWER,

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

if

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate

of JAMES MCGINLY, late of

Hamiltonian township, deceased, are

desired to call and settle the same with

the subscriber, on or before the first of

February next. — And those who have

claims against said Estate are requested

to present them, properly authenticated,

for settlement.

T. C. MILLER, Adm'r.

Jan. 5.

4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate

of HUGH DENWIDDIE, late of

Cumberland township, deceased, are

requested to call and settle the same;

and those having claims against said

Estate, are desired to present them du-

ly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH DENWIDDIE,

D. H. DENWIDDIE,

Jan. 5.

4t

REMOVAL.

CHAS. J. SHOWER,

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

if

HAVING determined to leave Get-

tyburg, requests all persons who

know themselves indebted to him, ei-

ther by Note or Book Account, to call

and pay the same on or before the first

of March next. — All who do not attend

to this Notice, will be dealt with ac-

cordingly.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

if

NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE NEXT CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 23d Jan.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn

Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$15,000 is \$15,000

1 do 6,000 is 6,000

1 do 4,000 is 4,000

1 do 3,000 is 3,000

1 do 2,025 is 2,025

5 do 1,000 is 1,000

5 do 500 is 2,500

5 do 400 is 2,000

10 do 300 is 3,000

10 do 200 is 2,000

20 do 150 is 3,000

24 do 100 is 2,400

51 do 70 is 3,570

51 do 60 is 3,050

51 do 50 is 2,550

51 do 40 is 2,040

102 do 30 is 3,080

1530 do 10 is 15,300

11475 do 5 is 57,375

13395 prizes, 8136,880

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes,

to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Drawn Numbers in the 15th Class,

26 50 55 37 5 40 47 2 31

39

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